

Erratum

The Effect of Cotinine or Cigarette Smoke Co-Administration on the Formation of O⁶-Methylguanine Adducts in the Lung and Liver of A/J Mice Treated with 4-Methyl(Nitrosamino)-1-(3-pyridyl)-1-butanolone (NNK)

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by B. G. Brown, C.-J. G. Chang, P. H. Ayres, C. K. Lee,
and D. J. Doolittle

On Page 37 of our article, in Figure 4, the graph line representing Sham Air Control is mislabeled. This line should have been labeled "Solvent (Water) Control" on both graphs. The figure legend is correct. We are submitting the relabeled graphs with the original figure legend to correct this error. We regret any inconvenience.

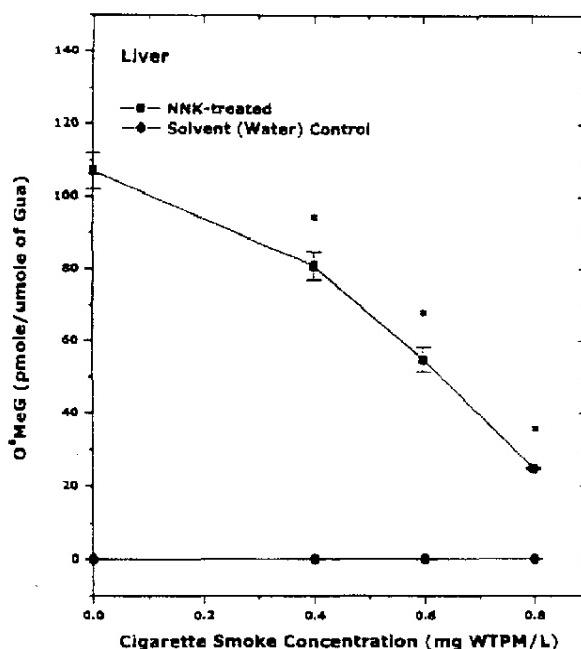
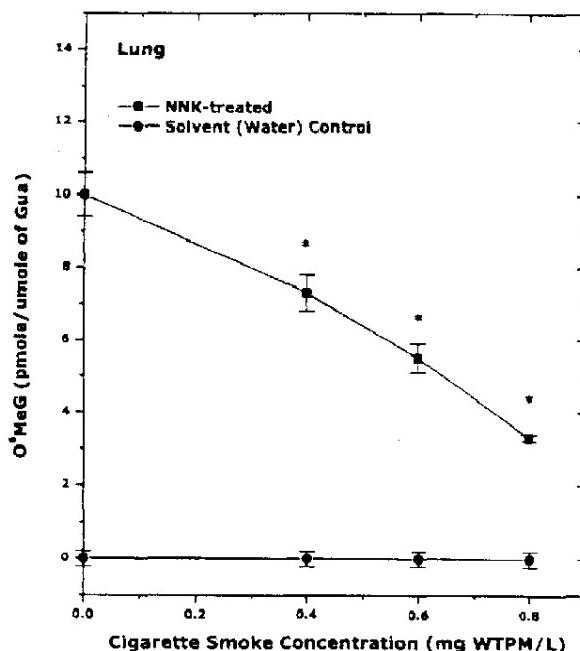


Fig. 4. Dose-dependent reduction of the lung O⁶MeG concentration by 1R4F cigarette smoke in A/J mice. Mice received a one-time, nose-only inhalation exposure of 1R4F cigarette smoke at 0, 0.4, 0.6, or 0.8 mg WTPM/L for 2 hrs to study the potential of CS to inhibit NNK-induced O⁶MeG formation. The dosing of NNK (7.5 μ mole/mouse, i.p.) was performed at the midpoint of the 2-hr exposure. Mice were euthanized 4 hrs after NNK treatment and lung and liver DNA was analyzed for O⁶MeG by HPLC. (Mean \pm S.E.; n = 18; * = p < 0.05)